phosphoprotein (P), a large polymerase protein (L), and a RNA polymerase elongation factor, wherein the recombinant RSV has at least two attenuating mutations, one of the mutations specifying a temperature-sensitive substitution at amino acid Phe_{521}, Gln_{831}, Met_{1169}, or Tyr_{1321} in the RSV polymerase gene or a temperature-sensitive nucleotide substitution in the gene-start sequence of gene M2, and wherein said recombinant RSV has one or more recombinant modifications selected from (i) multiple nucleotide changes in a codon specifying the temperature sensitive substitution, (ii) a restriction marker; or (iii) multiple attenuating point mutations adopted from different biologically derived RSV mutant strains[, and (iv) a mutation in a 3' promoter element that enhances RSV replication].

17 ~~63~~. (Amended) The composition of claim 12 ~~47~~, wherein the RSV genome or antigenome has one or more recombinant modifications selected from (i) multiple nucleotide changes in a codon specifying the temperature sensitive substitution, (ii) a restriction marker; or (iii) multiple attenuating point mutations adopted from different biologically derived RSV mutant strains[, and (iv) a mutation in a 3' promoter element that enhances RSV replication].

16 ~~64~~. (Amended) The method of claim 14 ~~49~~, wherein the RSV genome or antigenome has one or more recombinant modifications selected from (i) multiple nucleotide changes in a codon specifying the temperature sensitive substitution, (ii) a restriction marker; or (iii) multiple attenuating point mutations adopted from different biologically derived RSV mutant strains[, and (iv) a mutation in a 3' promoter element that enhances RSV replication.],

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